

**Ky. AFL Lauds
Use of Troops
Against Mobs**

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Daily Worker

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**Probe \$2,000,000
Oil Trusts'
'Education' Fund**

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INTEGRATION GAINS DESPITE THE MOBS

State Department Bars Nasser Proposal For Wider Suez Parley

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The U. S. came out today against Egypt's call for a new international conference on the Suez crisis. The State Department said "it is doubtful that a further conference would serve a useful purpose." Britain and France have

already made it plain they are against the idea. The State Department's spokesman, Lincoln White, disclosed that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Treasury Secretary George M. Humphrey held a conference on the problem today with British Ambassador Sir Roger Makins.

White did not give any details on the meeting. But Humphrey's presence raised some speculation that the three might be discussing possible economic moves against Egypt.

President Eisenhower discussed the problem with Dulles for 80 minutes at the White House. And U.S. Ambassador Loy W. Henderson, a member of the five-nation committee which vainly tried to sell the Western Suez plan to Nasser in Cairo, returned here today to report to Dulles and the President.

Australian Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies, who headed the committee, will fly here Thursday

to confer with Eisenhower and Dulles.

On the proposal of Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser for a new conference, White said: "Having already had a conference on the Suez question participated in by upwards of 90 percent of the users of the canal, it is doubtful that a further conference would serve a useful purpose."

White emphasized that his remarks were only a "preliminary reaction." He said "the Egyptian memorandum will receive careful study here."

LONDON, Sept. 11. — Britain and France renewed their threat today to take "all appropriate measures" in the Suez Canal crisis. Observers interpreted this to mean they would use force if necessary.

But the wording of a joint communique issued after consultations in London between French and British leaders gave a clue that

the first move may come in the United Nations.

The communique's final words were a quotation from the preamble of the UN Charter—"Justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law."

British Prime Minister Anthony Eden and French Premier Guy Mollet kept their next moves secret until the British Parliament meets tomorrow in emergency session.

"The ministers agreed that the refusal of President Nasser to negotiate on this basis (the Dulles plan) created a very grave situation," a joint communique stated.

"They discussed the further measures to be taken and reached full agreement on them."

Egyptian President Nasser today, in an interview with a Greek newspaper, said that if war is necessary to defend his seizure of the canal, "then we are prepared to undertake its defense."

Mobs continued yesterday in Texas and Kentucky communities to prevent the admission of Negroes to schools and colleges. But in Louisville, Ky., the first integration of the city's 44,000 school children was achieved without incident.

In Clinton, Tenn., where migratory racist mobs had threatened chaos, life was returning to normal, with the 12 Negro and most of the 800 white high school students in attendance. Only 50 national guardsmen remained to keep order in Clinton, and Sheriff Glad Woodward was preparing a group of deputies to take over law enforcement after the guardsmen withdraw.



CHANDLER

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 11.—Racial integration of Louisville's public schools appeared to be an accomplished fact today, without disturbance or difficulty.

Even the White Citizens Council of Kentucky, which picketed the City Board of Education building for a short time Monday, failed to put in an appearance today.

The city has a total public school enrollment of 44,162, of whom about 12,500 are Negro children. Approximately 2,800 of these are attending previously all-white schools. A few white children now are in formerly all-Negro elementary schools.

At Male High, about 50 Negroes were among the 1,031 students registering yesterday. Male, until four years ago restricted to white male students, now is both co-educational and desegregated.

Superintendent Omer Carmichael said he was proud of the students, especially those at Male,

where he and other officials were on hand to observe the event.

"I didn't see even a ripple of confusion," Carmichael said, except for "a little uncertainty" on the part of the Negro students when they arrived.

Louisville, with a population near 500,000, is the largest southern city to desegregate its schools since the Supreme Court decision of 1954.

The Board of Education and parent-teacher organizations have carried on an extensive program of preparation for integration for two years. The board has ruled that parents of a child whose race is greatly outnumbered in the school to which he is normally assigned may request transfer to another school.

STURGIS, Ky., Sept. 11.—Eight Negro students entered Sturgis, especially those at Male, (Continued on Page 7)

IKE AGAIN BARS U. S. ACTION ON MOBS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—President Eisenhower reiterated today his decision not to use the power of the federal government to intervene against Southern racist attempts to prevent peaceful integration of the public schools. He said he deplored violence in the South over school segregation. He added the states should exercise their proper police functions and preserve law and order.

Should the states be unable to control local situations, only then, the President said, should the matter become one of federal concern. Once a federal district court has handed down an order, he said, the state should assist in seeing that these orders are carried out.

Other highlights of the President's news conference:

- He saw no chance of ending the draft in the immediate future.

- Democratic Presidential nominee Adlai E. Stevenson told the American Legion convention that the draft should be ended as soon as it can be done safely.

- He regards the Democratic victory in Maine yesterday primarily as a personal triumph for Democratic Gov. Edmund S. Muskie. He said Muskie's popularity was such that it helped everybody on the Democratic ticket.

- He said it is inaccurate to describe him as "worried" about Republican complacency, but he did deplore reports that a greater percentage of Republicans than Democrats were not registering.

(Continued on Page 7)

Demos See National Trend in Maine Win

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.— Democrats hailed their victory in normally-Republican Maine today as a sign their Party will sweep the national elections this fall.

Democratic national chairman Paul M. Butler said the Maine outcome "points the way to Democratic victory in November," and

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"debunks . . . the myth that President Eisenhower is so popular personally that he could carry his unpopular party to victory."

Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic Presidential candidate, said the "remarkable" showing of Democratic candidates "indicates a national trend to the Democrats is still gaining momentum."

Gov. Edmund S. Muskie, Maine's first Democratic Governor in 20 years, won re-election easily, polling about 60 percent of the vote.

Complete but unofficial returns also showed that Democrats cap-



MUSKIE

TELL IKE!

An Editorial

THE EXAMPLE of Clinton, Tenn., demonstrates that the struggle for school integration in the South can be won by bold official action in defense of the law.

But in many other southern areas the federal courts are being defied by white supremacy state officials, and the Eisenhower Administration sits calmly by, permitting this open defiance.

The great majority of Americans outside of the South abhor the actions of the white supremacists and want the South integrated with the rest of the nation. From them, from all of us, must now come the demand upon our government to act at once and boldly against these mobsters, to protect the right of the Negro citizens of the South to truly equal educational opportunity by going to the same schools as the whites.

Write or wire to President Eisenhower insisting the federal government act to uphold the Supreme Court and other federal court decisions.

Get shopmates, union brothers and sisters, neighbors and others to write or wire!

Get your organization to take similar action.

This is the major political battleground of the nation today, and none of us can afford merely to sit back and watch.

Kentucky AFL Lauds Use Of Troops Against Mobs

STURGIS, Ky., Sept. 11. (FP)—The Kentucky Federation of Labor applauded the sending of troops here to quell anti-Negro riots, while officials of the United Mine Workers denied press reports that coal miners led in stirring up the mobs. On the other hand, a former Ku Klux Klan leader made inflammatory speeches in the public park and organized a branch of the Citizens Council of Kentucky in Sturgis. Mine employees were reported threatening to fire Negro workers if they continue to send their children to Sturgis High School.

KFL Secretary-Treasurer Sam Ezelle said in a telegram to Gov. A. B. Chandler: "The KFL commends and heartily endorses your prompt action aimed at preserving law and order in the Sturgis school situation. Experience in the field of intergroup tension, whether racial or otherwise, shows that when the authorities act swiftly and firmly, the forces of lawlessness grow discouraged and the mob quickly disintegrates."

"Organized labor has a deep investment in public education and is dedicated to the principle of equality. We therefore strongly oppose any efforts to undermine the public school system or to deprive any group of its benefits. Your action in the Sturgis situation is in complete harmony with these principles."

BACKS UNION POLICY

Vice-Prgs. Gordon Urton of UAW Local 1071 condemned press reports that he was among the first person to agitate against the entry of 12 Negro students into the previously all-white high school. "They've got me in plenty of trouble with the union," Urton

declared, "because the union has a policy against discrimination. I feel very strongly for organized labor and have always been a strong union man. I understand the obligation of the union and do not discriminate because of color or creed."

Local 1071 President Uel O'Leary, who lives at Uniontown 18 miles from here, was asked about news stories that Urton got a soapbox and urged citizens of Sturgis to prevent Negroes from entering the school. He declared: "I just don't think it is true. I think it is a false report that got tangled around. I haven't heard of any union men taking part in stirring up trouble. It is out of our category."

Urton said he did address some citizens from the back of a truck, but "I was asking that there not be any violence. I was afraid there might be some violence, and violence is not the way to settle anything. I am not against integration, but had only asked that it be delayed a year or started in the lower elementary grades."

BOSSES' ROLE

He added that miners "have had very little to do with the violence—it's mostly farmers, businessmen and housewives." In this connection, State Adjutant Gen. J. J. B. Williams said: "Parents of some of the youths work in nearby coal mines. And it is reported some were told they would lose their

jobs if the Negro children remained in Sturgis High School."

One of the Negro girls who attended classes told a reporter that some Negroes stayed away from school for fear of reprisals against their fathers. She said a mine superintendent called her father at two o'clock in the morning and told him he'd be fired if his children attended school. The girl reported that similar threats were received from mine officials by parents of other children involved. Gen. Williams said he had turned the reports over to the FBI, which had "no comment."

Millard Grubbs, former Louisville Klan leader who helped incite the dynamiting of a Negro couple's home there in 1954, made inflammatory speeches to the mobs here. He condemned the Supreme Court for outlawing school segregation and suggested that "the white people take over."

The local Citizens Council has as one of its spokesmen W. W. Waller, a farm-implement dealer from nearby Morganfield. Waller told the crowd: "The guard was ordered into Sturgis by certain politicians who wanted to look good in the eyes of New York. We were put at gun point and tanks permitted to roll up and down our streets because of somebody's political ambition."

Grubbs returned to Louisville to make plans for picketing schools when integration began there Sept. 10. Police were prepared to handle disturbances in that city of half a million where registration for mixed classes took place without incident. Citizens Councils have been conducting meetings all over Louisville for weeks.

Manufacturing Workers' Average Pay Put at \$79

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Departments of Labor and Commerce, in a joint report, said average weekly earnings of manufacturing workers rose to an all-time high of \$79.79 a week, with the hourly average \$1.98. The mid-August report showed an increase of 99 cents weekly over the previous month. It was \$2.44 above the same month a year ago.

The report said that \$7.50 of the mid-August weekly average is accounted for by an average of 2.6 hours of overtime weekly.

10,000 Postcards Open Battle of Lincoln Sq.

By MILLY SALWEN

The Battle of Lincoln Square took a political turn yesterday as 10,000 postcards were distributed through the West Side, Manhattan, neighborhood urging Mayor Robert Wagner to vote down the Lincoln Square development plan when it comes before the Board of Estimate Sept. 27.

"You will need our votes in November," the cards warn Wagner, newly nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for Senator.

Tenants and shopkeepers alike are hopeful that the \$175 million "city within a city" planned for Lincoln Square will be blocked until new homes are available and expenses for moving and loss of good will are covered.

"We've got the politicians worried," one spokesman for the area's businessmen's committee said yesterday.

Leaders of the "Save Lincoln Square" move were busy yesterday bundling and distributing the postcards, which will be gathered and tabulated before mailing at the office of Richard Schuckman, printer who heads the businessmen's group.

They are still seething over the remark by a housing official on a weekend televised debate on the Lincoln Square project. Ira S. Robbins, executive vice-president of the Citizens Housing and Planning Council, called their postcard campaign "a blatant type of intimidation."

During the program over WCBS TV, moderator Ron Cochran pointed to an empty chair in the "round-table" arrangement and told the audience:

"We were unable to get anyone . . . from City Hall to come here and speak on behalf of the project."

Then he sprung the quote from the office of Mayor Wagner that may haunt him in the months ahead, as the newly nominated Democratic candidate campaigns to become Senator.

"A spokesman for the Mayor's office," Cochran reported, "said he thought the whole subject was too emotional."

Sidney Leshin, behind the counter of his meat market at 67 Amsterdam Ave., stared angrily at the newspaper report of the telecast.

"Imagine the Mayor saying it's too emotional? And he's going to run for Senator! I never heard of such a thing." He shook his head disgustedly. "When there's lives concerned, there's no such thing as too emotional."

In his printshop, Schuckman

criticized Robbins' label of "intimidation": "People have a right to petition their grievances—they have a right to fight for their businesses and their homes."

Hubert Lewis, acting chairman of the Lincoln Square Residents Committee, said, "We're doing quite well now." Schuckman agreed: "I think our prospects are good—that the businessmen will achieve their purpose, which is that, if the area is to be demolished, they must get full moving expenses and be reimbursed for the loss of good will."

He said the \$2,000 for relocating business concerns, voted at the last session of Congress, is "wholly inadequate."

Through the neighborhood, dozens of clubs, civic and religious groups have taken the committees' posters, urging a City Hall turnout Sept. 27, and bundles of the cards to the Mayor.

In last Sunday's sermon, Rev. Herbert C. Banks, vicar of St. Cyprian's Protestant Episcopal Church at 175 W. 63rd St., urged his parish to "do all in your power to see that the church remains standing in spite of the proposed Lincoln Square project."

The church, in the heart of the doomed area, is 50 years old, the only Negro church in mid-Manhattan. It is slated to go.

"You can help in our fight by informing City Hall, through a representative or in person, of what our church means to us," the minister declared.

The campaign came as welcome news to one man in Lincoln Square, 64-year-old Ernest Romero. Last spring, as he sat on the stoop at 137 West 61 St. and looked around the neighborhood where he has lived for 15 years, he had said, "It's no use, we all go . . ."

Yesterday, in his narrow first-floor room, his face lit at news of the Battle of Lincoln Square.

"Nice! That's very nice." He hadn't heard of the campaign before . . . an old hip injury was acting up and had kept him indoors.

As he struggled to his feet to say goodbye, he wanted to know only one thing.

"When do they have their next meeting? I want to be in—I want to be in the fight."

POPE SAYS GOD'S LAW BARS EUTHANASIA AND ABORTION

CASTLEGANDOLFO, Italy, Sept. 11.—Pope Pius XII said in an address to doctors today that medical law "can never consent" to euthanasia, abortion, or other "medical acts which clearly contradict the law of God."

The speech was a treatise on medical morality and medical law.

The Pope spoke in a 5,000-word radio message to an International Congress of Catholic Doctors, which opened today in the Hague, Holland. He spoke in French from the studio of his summer palace here.

The Pontiff said medical law could never sanction euthanasia, abortion or similar acts because medical law "is subordinated to medical morality, which expressed the moral order desired by God."

Because God's moral order is clear on this point, medical morality in any case would not permit a doctor to carry out acts which are obviously against God's law, he said.

In effect the Pope said doctors are under a double veto—moral and legal—in the matter of euthanasia, abortion and contraceptive practices.

"Positive law," he said "possesses no value or executive force except to the extent in which it is recognized by God, the ultimate source of all law. God on the other hand can never support with his authority a law which contradicts God himself. That is to say which contradicts the moral order which He himself has installed and made obligatory."

Communists Here Greet 8th Congress of Chinese CP

The National Committee of the Communist Party yesterday sent the following cablegram to the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China, in Peking: Dear Comrades:

National Committee CPUSA extends warmest fraternal greetings to Eighth Congress CPC and through your Congress to entire Chinese people.

Your congress meets at time of great historic advances by world forces of peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism. Geneva and Bandung have become signposts of our times, pointing way to peace for all mankind and national liberation for hundreds millions still in colonial or semi-colonial bondage.

The Chinese People's Republic is product of the vast social changes ushered in by epic establishment Socialism in USSR, by monumental liberating role of great Chinese peoples led by CPC and by the United Nations victory over German and Japanese fascism. It is also one of the gigantic forces shaping new world progress toward peace, freedom and the peoples' well-being.

After decades of reactionary misrule and civil war, during which China was plundered by imperialist powers, peoples liberation has brought national rebirth that has astonished mankind. The extraordinary achievements in all fields—economic, social, political and cultural—in less than seven years are tribute to leadership of great CPC headed by Mao Tse-tung and further proof of superiority of peoples democracy and socialism over capitalism. We are confident that Second Five Year Plan,

which your congress will discuss, will open new large vistas of progress on path to socialism.

During years China's revolutionary struggle a strong bond of sympathy developed between American people and Chinese people. This bond was strengthened by our alliance in World War II in which both our peoples fought to victory over Japanese militarism and fascist Axis.

Today, despite all slanders against People's China and Wall Street's aggressive policy in Far East, Chiang Kai-shek is regarded with contempt by most Americans as discredited puppet. Among our people there is growing sentiment for initiation of steps relax tensions in Far East and establish normal relations with Chinese People's Republic, including admission into United Nations, diplomatic recognition by United States government and development of mutually beneficial commercial cultural exchange between our two countries.

We American Communists affirm that such normalization of the relations between United States and China is in best national interests of our country. It is essential for helping end cold war and achieving peaceful coexistence of all nations regardless their social systems. We sharply condemn the reactionary policy of Eisenhower Administration and Congress toward China and join with growing number of democratic individuals and organizations in urging a fundamental change.

Our own Communist Party faces challenging tasks to help forge broad anti-monopoly peace coalition, the opportunities for which are improving. While fascist-like Smith Act, Taft-Hartley Act and other McCarthyite

attacks continue, they are meeting increased resistance from broader sections our people. 1956 is not 1951—not even in the USA. In fact, the struggle to restore Bill of Rights of our Constitution has taken on new impetus, labor unity for people's welfare is expanding, the popular demand for East-West negotiations mounts; and battle for full economic, political and social equality for Negro people has risen to unprecedented heights drawing inspiration from liberation struggles of Chinese and other Asian peoples.

In this situation our Party is making thoroughgoing reevaluation of its past work, and is bending every effort to strengthen its ties with masses, develop extensive united democratic front movements for economic security, democracy, peace. Despite all repression obstacles we in union other progressive forces face future with supreme confidence.

We profoundly regret that iron curtain, which American people are striving to lift from our country, still prevents us, as well as many non-Communist Americans, from traveling abroad. For this reason we are unable to send fraternal delegation to your congress.

Heartfelt good wishes for success in your deliberations and for new victories in great cause of freedom, peace, socialism.

Long live friendship solidarity Chinese-American peoples and their workingclass vanguards!

Fraternal,
National Committee, Communist Party U.S.A.
William Z. Foster, Chairman,
Eugene Dennis, General Secretary.

MINDEL, FREED FROM JAIL, TO MARK 75th BIRTHDAY AT HOME

Jacob "Pop" Mindel, a little thinner, his white hair a trifle sparser, but peppery and cheerful as ever, is home today, paroled from federal prison in time to celebrate his 75th birthday on Sept. 19.

Mindel was escorted Monday from Danbury, Conn., prison by a pair of prison guards to the New Haven office of the U.S. Commissioner to swear a pauper's oath, the first time a Smith Act defendant has been subjected to the petty formality before release. He is unable to pay the \$4,000 fine imposed along with the prison sentence after his trial.

In the 40-minute ceremony, Commissioner Robert Alcorn listened while Mindel's attorney, Harry Sacher, read off the list of questions: Have you a bank account? Have you ever transferred property, real or personal, to your wife, to avoid payment of any fine? Do you own stocks?

Answering the last question with an impish gleam in his eye, Mindel boomed out:

"Never!"

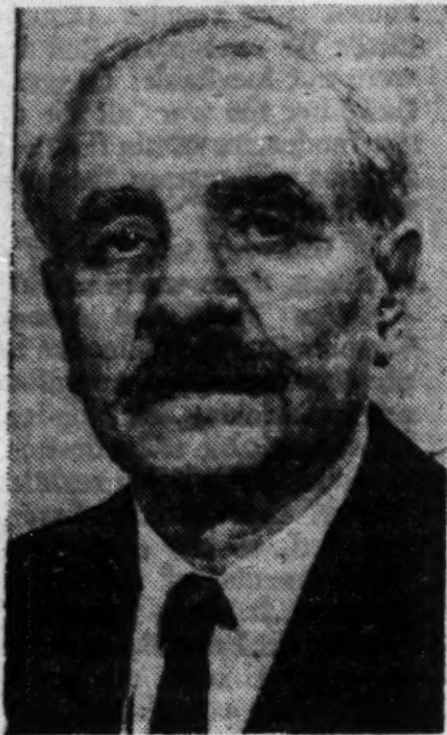
His wife, Rebecca, and Sam Coleman, greeted him there and drove him home to New York.

Although hundreds of prominent people, including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, had appealed for his amnesty, because of age and illness (a longstanding stomach disorder), Mindel was compelled to serve his full two-year term, with the customary "time off for good behavior." He entered prison Jan. 11, 1955.

He spent much of the 15 months reading and studying. Many of the prisoners fell into the custom of calling him "Pop"—"You know Americans, every fellow over 25, he's a 'Pop,' you know."

He came out "fine, just fine, an old war-horse, a little worn, but stumping yet!"

Now that he's home, he plans to grow back the familiar Mark Twain-sized bush mustache as quickly as possible.



MINDEL

Textile Union Backs Adlai-Estes Ticket

William Pollock, general president of the Textile Workers Union of America, announced yesterday that he would vote for the endorsement of the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket at a meeting of the AFL-CIO general board in Chicago Friday.

"The executive council of TWUA voted unanimously to endorse the Democratic party's standard bearers," Pollock said, "and I am in complete agreement with that decision."

Pollock met Sunday with Stevenson at the candidate's headquarters here and discussed quotas on imports, depressed industrial areas, unemployment and other problems of the textile industry.

"As a result of that meeting," Pollock said, "I am convinced Gov. Stevenson has a sincere interest in the problems of both the textile workers and the textile industry, and judging from the questions he asked, a grasp of what we and the

industry face. That's more than I can say for the Eisenhower administration."

TWUA's 20-member executive council voted to endorse the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket and instructed its chairman, Emil Rieve, to recommend it at the recent Forest Park, Pa., meeting of the AFL-CIO executive board of which Rieve is a member as an AFL-CIO vice president.

The AFL-CIO executive board's decision at Forest Park to recommend endorsement of the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket is one of the major problems the general board will consider at the meeting Pollock will attend.

Liberals Nominate Wagner for Senator

Mayor Wagner, Democratic candidate for the U. S. Senate, received an additional nomination from the Liberal Party yesterday for the post once held by his father, the late Sen. Robert F. Wagner.

The Mayor, was scheduled to appear at the Liberal Party convention in Manhattan Center at 9:30 last night to make a speech of acceptance.

The Liberal Party nominated Democratic candidates Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver to head the party's national ticket.

The Mayor, who will oppose Republican nominee Jacob K. Javits in the race for the seat to be vacated by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman, did not appear at his office at City Hall yesterday. He went direct from the State Democratic Convention in Albany to the Winged Foot Golf Club in Mamaroneck for a round of golf.

It was announced at City Hall that City Council President Abe Stark, who would step into the post of mayor if Wagner is elected to the Senate, curtailed his European trip and will leave England Thursday on the Queen Mary for

New York.

Leonard P. Stavisky, Assistant to the Council President, said Stark's decision to return to the U.S. as quickly as possible was founded on his conviction that "the entire Wagner team should be together during the decisive weeks ahead."

During his visit abroad, Stark visited Italy, Israel, France and England. In lieu of his originally scheduled trip to Ireland, curtailed because of the Wagner nomination, Stark phoned Mayor Robert Briscoe of Dublin, extending to him and the people of Dublin the good wishes of the people of New York City.

While in Israel, Stark, on behalf of the American Fund for Israel Institutions, discussed plans for establishment of an International Cultural Exposition to be held in Tel Aviv.

Probe \$2,000,000 Oil Campaign Fund

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Senate investigators revealed today that federal tax agents are looking into a \$2,000,000 "educational" campaign which the oil industry launched for the natural gas bill. The purpose of the inquiry, they said, is to find out whether oil companies could legally deduct the contributions they made to the drive from their income taxes.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark) made the disclosure during a public hearing of his Senate blue ribbon lobbying committee.

He read portions of a letter from Acting Internal Revenue Commissioner O. Gordon Delk who said field agents are investigating the oil industry's "educational" campaign.

The educational campaign was conducted by the Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee, which was financed by major oil companies. Its officials have told the committee that the group was established to do no lobbying and did none on the natural gas bill which was vetoed by President Eisenhower last spring.

Executives of some of the companies which contributed to the campaign have testified that the contributions were charged off as business expenses of income tax returns—a practice which could not be followed under federal tax law if the money was to be used

for lobbying or to influence legislation.

McClellan made Delk's letter part of the committee's record as the group heard officials of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana concede that two more company's salesmen with their local agents sent telegrams to Sen. Edward J. Thye (R-Minn) urging approval of the gas bill without obtaining prior permission from the purported signers.

Yesterday the committee heard testimony that two salesmen sent such telegrams to Thye last January as part of a 900-telegram barrage inspired by company officials in Minnesota and largely financed by company funds.

Frank O. Prior, president of Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, testified today that the two additional salesmen secured approval of the telegrams from the signers, after the messages had been sent.

WE PICKED A SUNNY DAY FOR OUR FALL PICNIC

Don't let the chill weather scare you, you New Yorkers and Jerseyites who are figuring on getting the family to the big Daily Worker fall festival at Camp Midvale a week from Sunday. The weather man tells us it's just a windy invasion from Canada, and will definitely be repelled before the end of this week.

It's the third annual D.W. picnic at the handsome camp in Jersey, and they've been swell affairs to date. All kinds of sports, dancing, socializing, eating, and—what else does one do at a picnic?

We're planning on busses to get you there if you don't have car transportation. But we need your reservations in order to know how many to get. Call AL 4-7954 until 6 p.m. to make your bus reservations. Round-trip fare is \$1.50.

And turn to the ad on Page 6 for other details on the picnic.

DEMOS

(Continued from Page 1)

tured two Congressional seats from incumbent Republicans. The margin in one of these races was so close, however, that a recount seemed inevitable. The GOP held on to the state's third Congressional seat.

Stevenson said Republicans for years have repeated the saying, "As Maine goes, so goes the nation."

"If that is the case," he said, "the outlook for the Democrats is very good indeed."

Butler said the Republicans based their Maine campaign on a direct appeal to voters "to register their support of Mr. Eisenhower by electing a Republican Governor and three Republican Congressmen." He said this appeal was backed up by "lavish Republican campaign spending."

The fact that Maine Democratic candidates "overcame" this combination, Butler said, shows that "the Democratic Party is on the way to victory in November."

He said a "far smaller trend" toward Democrats than was evidenced in Maine Congressional contests would be sufficient in the so-called swing districts of other states to elect "the strongest Democratic majority in the House in many years."

Republican national chairman Leonard W. Hall said the Maine results "should be a warning to Republicans in the rest of the country" that "we face a tough fight and the only way we can win is to work harder than ever before."

"Complacency among Republicans is our worst enemy," Hall said in a statement. "We've got to tell our story and we've got to concentrate in the precincts with shoe-leather—manning the polls and getting the people to register and vote."

Hall said, however, the old custom of regarding the Maine election "as a sort of barometer" was proved unreliable years ago. He expressed confidence that "President Eisenhower will carry the state by a big margin in November as he did four years ago."

Hall also asserted that "information reaching us in the past few days indicates the CIO-PAC pulled a sleeper in Maine with an all-out last minute drive to register their supporters and turn out the vote."

IAM Parley Evades Segregation Issue

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The convention of the International Association of Machinists this week adopted a resolution evading a commitment on the desegregation issue.

The union, which ended its membership bars on Negroes in 1948, approved a resolution pledging to "continue" to do everything to raise the "economic, social and cultural standards" of its members irrespective of race, creed and religion, and then added a "but" that said: "These attainments shall be accomplished through the application and use of trade union principles without becoming involved in any of the current controversy regarding the integration decision."

The convention acted on a number of resolutions, among them one from Toronto calling for expulsion of a member who advocated segregation, and another from a southern local condemning the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for its role in the school desegregation fight.

A resolutions committee brought in a substitute it called a "compromise."

Still before the convention, which meets for 10 days behind closed doors, is a dues hike requested by the officers, and appeals

of five members of the union expelled by a Seattle local for allegedly "advocating and encouraging . . . communism."

The convention, after hearing a report of the working of the IAM's mutual aid agreement with the United Auto Workers and other unions, empowered its officers with wider authority to enter into such agreements.

Betty Gannett Released

Betty Gannett was released from the Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, W. Va., Monday morning after serving a two-year prison term under the Smith Act.

Miss Gannett was met by members of her family and her attorney, Mrs. Mary Kaufman. She was scheduled to arrive in New York City last night.

GRACE AND PRINCE ARRIVE

Princess Grace of Monaco arrived yesterday with her bridegroom, Prince Rainier for a six-week visit, and said "it's wonderful" to be home.

The royal newlyweds talked to reporters aboard the liner United States. The baby they expect early in February was their favorite

topic of conversation.

Their only disagreement so far, the Prince confided with a grin, has been over a name for the hoped-for heir to his 270-acre principality.

The princess from Philadelphia wore a maternity suit of black and white checked wool designed by Christian Dior.

Police Attack Cyprus Demonstrators

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Sept. 11.—Demonstrators marched through the streets of Cyprus today carrying banners and shouting slogans of "Enosis" (union with Greece).

Police and British troops moved in to disperse the demonstrators. Two persons were reported arrested.

Daily Worker

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SPEAK YOUR PIECE

Renew Study And Work

Editor, Daily Worker:

We, in the U. S., are now carrying on a criticism of everything in the Communist Party in such a destructive way, that we threaten to criticize ourselves out of existence. This is evidenced by talk outside the Party of forming a new socialist movement which would exclude the necessity of a Communist Party, as well as talk by members of dissolution of the Party as it now stands.

How do we right the direction?

Let us not forget that the main point of the 20th Congress was the recognition of the problem of the cult of the individual. Those who say that the cult of the individual is synonymous with hero worship do not understand the full meaning of the term. Is not the evil of bureaucracy in our Party a closer meaning to that of the cult of the individual? Certainly, it can be said that bureaucracy and the cult of the individual go hand-in-hand. The panic following the issuance of the text of the Khrushchev report is one evidence of the seriousness of the cult of the individual in our own Party—the inability to have confidence in a collective leadership.

Perhaps the most important thing we can do to right our direction is to renew our drive for theoretical understanding. In many years now, study has been minimized, few have been the Marxist study groups. It is within the history of the working class that we will find the answers to our problems. We must gain a better theoretical Marxist understanding so as to interpret that history, and so gain our answers.

The cult of the individual develops in proportion to the lack of correct practice of criticism and self-criticism. During the period of "heightened security," along with the development of the cult of the individual in our country, there has developed a concomitant reduction in Party discipline. Some members, rather than criticize or differ with existing policies — fail to attend meetings. Due to lack of communication between leadership and membership, there results a breakdown in the exchange of criticism. Therefore, policies are formulated without the benefit of full inter-party discussion. This is the crux of bureaucracy and the cult of the individual.

We are now entering a very important election period in our country. In the world around us,

anti-imperialist and national liberation movements, as well as movements for peace, are growing. We must find our direction WITHIN the movements of the people and by a renewed study and application of Marxist science.

—TWO CHICAGOANS

Fluoridation Held No Answer

Editor, Daily Worker:

There are a billion cavities today among Americans—most of them unnecessary. So says the World Telegram last month. I agree. But fluoridation of our water supply is not the answer, in my opinion.

Harry Raymond, in a Daily Worker news article quoted many authorities who favor it. But there are many who oppose it. In February, 1955, the Medical Board in Sweden issued the decision . . . "prohibiting any and all water fluoridation in Sweden at this time." Commissioner Arthur Ford of the N.Y.C. Dept. of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity said "there was no reason in the world why the entire population should be compelled to risk lifelong exposure to the toxic action of the fluoride . . ." New York Times 4-1-56.

"Fluorine tends to accumulate in the bones, leading to hypercalcification and brittleness. Ligaments and tendons also become calcified. Serious symptoms may ensue such as loss of mobility of joints, easy fracture, and pressure on the spinal cord." Jonathan Forman, M. D. in "The Land" Spring 1953.

What then is the answer? Here's what Dr. Geo. A. Swendiman, D.D.S., Grand Forks, North Dakota, past president of the American Dental Association has to say, "The root of our trouble is refined foods. That's the culprit. And it points to the answer. Fact on the American diet as issued by the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture show that the average person eats too little calcium, phosphorous and the fat-soluble vitamin which activates the utilization of the teeth-building materials.

Added to this is the fact that extensive laboratory determinations have shown that most people cannot absorb more than half of the calcium and phosphorous eaten. Body metabolism if working improperly will also rob the teeth and bones of their strength.

Big business in control of our nation's food supply for the past hundred years has seen fit for

reasons of greater profits to rob our food of their natural vitamins and minerals. For example, butter ships best when hard and this quality can largely be controlled by the fodder given to cattle. So cattle are prevented from eating green, growing crops which produce high vitamin butter that is too soft to ship. Bread gives a bigger loaf if the wheat germ and outer husk, source of the vitamins and minerals is first removed.

No, not fluoridation but better nutrition is the answer. Read Dr. Weston Price's Book "Nutrition and Physical Degeneration" where he describes his visits to primitive peoples around the world, who do not live on our "civilized diet" and who have teeth free from cavities and who raise children that do not have to breathe through their mouths because of poor nostril formation, and whose teeth are not crowded and overlapping. The World Telegram, 7-23-56, says "Modern Diet Bane to Eskimos."

Let our attention be turned rather to the overworked soil of America robbed of its strength by greedy practices, incapable of producing vitamin and mineral rich foods. Look into the food factories where minerals are taken out and chemical preservatives and hundreds of chemical additives put in. Investigate the profits of the chemical companies who would turn fluoridation into a billion dollar racket. Stay the hand of the candy and soda pop companies who are feeding de-vitalized foods to our children.

—MANNY JOSEPHS

Rereads Browder

Editor, Daily Worker:

I have just secured—with much difficulty—and read Browder's "Victory—and After," written in 1942 and "Teheran," written in 1944. After the accusations of betrayal, class collaboration, and other invectives generally heard, these works are a shocking revelation. They raise serious questions as to the depth of thinking and the objective analysis devoted to Browder's theories before repudiating him so completely. . . .

Browder advocated peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union, policies that ultimately could create conditions for peaceful transition. In "Victory—and After" he envisioned the emergence of "at least one more Socialist Republic" (and we now have China!), that "others may adopt some new intermediate type of social and economic organization which is not social-

ism nor the capitalism hitherto known" (the Peoples' Democracies!); he envisioned that wars were not inevitable; he warned that after the war "all the divisive tendencies within the United Nations will reassert themselves with new rigor."

If Browder was "guilty" of anything, these works would indicate a "guilt" the American Communist Party is in dire need of: the capacity for profound, original thinking, not hide-bound by dogma, able to be flexible, to conform to the living realities of history, as Marxism-Leninism intended, to the ever-changing developments of history and progress. It is the failure of the Communist Party since his ouster to employ such an approach which has contributed to the present crisis in the Communist Party—and crisis it is!

I do not feel Browder is the focal point of our crisis today. But I do deeply question the ability of leaders on any level to give the kind of leadership needed today when they are incapable of properly estimating the radical historical changes that have occurred since Marx and Lenin evolved their theories and recognizing that some of these theories must be advanced to meet this advanced era. And I question as well their attempts to attack and discredit others such as Browder who seek to advance the theories.

I would go further and ask why the leaders of the Communist Party cannot extend their hands to this man who did think profoundly, as a Marxist, regardless of errors (and have we made fewer these past 10 years?), who was one of the very few creative Marxist thinkers of our times, whose policies, those of which were correct, resulted in the largest Communist Party in the United States in its history with the broadest mass following, and who has never betrayed his deep principles despite the dreadful persecution not only by the ruling class, but to its shame, by the Communist Party as well? I repeat, there is dire need today for leadership and thinking that is not bound by a dogmatic approach.—S. G.

Slanders by Barry Gray

Editor, Daily Worker:

I was shocked to read the defense by E. R. of Barry Gray. On Saturday last, Sept. 1st, I chanced to hear his report on the Tennessee rioting. He went out of his way to smear the Jefferson School by circulating a myth that John Kasper the racist had at-

tended classes there. He also attacked Soviet policies with regard to Suez and consistently finds excuses to lambast the S.U. and Communists wherever they live.

The program with David Livingston which I also heard took occasion to smash out against "Communists in trade unions." Even the Thurgood Marshall program which E. R. seems so thoroughly convinced was a good one, had several digs at the progressive attitudes toward Negroes and their problems. I remember Gray asking point blank whether Negroes could be Communists, and he elicited a negative answer from Marshall and from Miss Lucy.

What listeners hear are the effusions of an opportunist, an arch-foe of progressivism and one wearing the mask of a liberal but one day attacking Kefauver and the next day accepting him; one day attacking Stevenson for his A-bomb ban statement and the next day announcing a love affair between him and Stevenson. Even the Suez program was an anti-Soviet one, with Gray directing the questions in that area.

If he is carrying the ball on important issues we must remember that Tex and Jinx do the same and so does Bill Leonard. The latter two at least have Rockwell Kent on their programs—Gray never has. Gray keeps hammering away at the Left as though we were lice and poison to be wiped off the face of the earth. Let's listen to him—as we listen to the words of a poisoner in our midst, but letting the people know the truth.

PAUL HERMAN

Barry Gray's Program

Editor, Daily Worker:

As a relatively new reader, I was somewhat shocked to read "E. R.'s" evaluation of Barry Gray. Here is a man who still advocates that no one should take the Fifth Amendment when asked a political question; who consistently hits out at all things Left and engages in the vilest kind of a red-baiting riff-raff heard on the air.

That he's to the left of Fulton Lewis, Jr., doesn't qualify him a "must" listening program as "E. R." advocated. I think that Bill Leonard on CBS does a far better job reflecting social issues than does Mr. Gray who does most of the talking and does not give his qualified guests an opportunity to do so. Even Tex and Jinx offer a better balanced program.

JOSEPH COAGMAN

The Issue in the Southern Struggle Is Law and Order

By BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

THE APPEAL of Sheriff Glad Woodward of Clinton, Tenn., to Attorney General Brownell for assistance in enforcing the desegregation decision puts the Eisenhower Administration squarely on the spot.

In his last press conference, the President claimed nothing could be done by the Federal Government unless the states and localities showed themselves inadequate in the situation.

Sheriff Woodward has asked that the Attorney General send at least 10 U. S. Marshals to assist in upholding the law established by the Supreme Court—the federal judiciary. He is a thousand times right, and

is far more dedicated to law and order, to American democratic traditions and to the Constitution than the President of the United States. The latter's methods stand exposed as political fakery—playing election politics with civil rights, with law and order, and with the Negro people.

Sheriff Woodward is to be congratulated all the more because, whatever his views on desegregation, he refuses to bow to mob rule in defiance of the law of the land. He should receive the vigorous backing of Stevenson and Kefauver, of labor, of the Negro and of all democratic-minded Americans. It's a non-partisan issue of world proportions.

The action of Gov. Clement, in calling out the National Guard to guarantee that Negroes should enjoy their constitutional right of attending school with their fellow white pupils in Clinton, Tenn., marks the first dramatic instance of troops

being used in the deep South to uphold the Constitution, instead of to terrorize the Negro population. This hasn't been done since the Civil War. It is symptomatic of the new era in which we live, of the growing popular influence of the Socialist and colonial liberation movements the world over. It is a sign of the changing thinking in the South among the white masses, and above all of the united struggle of the Negro people for their full citizenship. The period of undisputed sway of the Ku Klux Klan and even of its ruling class successor, the White Citizens Councils, is over.

Standing out above all else in this struggle is the heroism and bravery of the Negro people, particularly the youth. Their walks through long gauntlets of hot-eyed crowds threatening violence and even lynching are acts of courage which will long live in the annals of American history. They and their parents

—and the Negro people's organizations in the South—are the advanced guard of democratic expansion for the South and the nation. On their banners are inscribed the eventual end of pellagra, poverty and enforced ignorance for the mass of whites in the South as well as for the Negroes.

Communists and other advanced forces should keep ever before the American people that the struggle now taking place in the South will not be fully victorious until it becomes openly one of enforcing the constitutional rights of the Negro people. But for the moment the central issue is the enforcement of law and order, the use of troops where necessary to curb the violence, lynching and chaos incited by the Eastlands and the White Citizens Councils. This is the broad peaceful high road upon which the widest participation of the southern masses—white and Negro—can be brought to

bear for democratic advance.

There is no question whether troops should be used by the government; they are being used, properly and necessarily by the state government of Tennessee! Not to do so is to capitulate to mob rule, to lawlessness, lynching, terror and and bedlam.

All is not well in the South. The battle for democracy, for desegregation, the right to vote, etc., is far from over. What is needed is to smash and outlaw the root-source of mobism—the White Citizens Councils and its terrorist auxiliaries. The Eastlands should be stripped of governmental authority and jailed! The example of the Negro Communist leader, Claude Claude Lightfoot, and others in wiring protests so Eisenhower should be multiplied a thousand fold.

Let the demand ring—enforce the law in the South—the right to vote, the Supreme Court desegregation decision!



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THE JAVITS NOMINATION

THE NOMINATION of Jacob Javits by the Republicans in the U. S. Senate race is, in its own way, a further sign of the dispelling of the McCarthy smog.

The action of the Republican State Committee, in the face of the Sourwine (Nevada)-Jenner (Indiana)-Eastland (Mississippi)-Bella Dodd stoolpigeon smear, indicates that the New York GOP has concluded that informer denunciations are not a political asset.

The GOPers also figured that the only possibility in this state of bucking the admitted trend toward the Democrats was to present a "liberal" front. Hence Javits.

Javits' endorsement of Richard Nixon prior to the Republican national convention is a proper measure of the depth of his "liberal" sincerity.

The opportunist tactics of the GOP will not, however, beguile the labor movement of the state. Javits, if elected, would be the captive of the state Republican machine—albeit with "liberal" trimmings.

The role of the Democrats under these circumstances was stated plainly by Wagner in his acceptance speech.

"Our task will be to present a clear and definitive program to the voters of our state and nation," he said. "But this," he conceded "is not enough. We shall have to back our program with specific assurances which carry the conviction that it must, it can, it will be carried out."

We believe that now is the time to call for that "clear and definitive program" and the "specific assurances" that it will be carried out.

AS MAINE GOES?

FOR A GENERATION raised on the political axiom that "as Maine goes, so goes the nation," the news from Portland yesterday was bound to disturb GOP leaders and gladden the Democrats. But even those who scoff at such bromides will find significance in the re-election of a Democratic governor by a 60-40 majority, and the capture by the Democrats for the first time, since 1934 of two of the state's three Congressional seats.

The campaign was marked by Republican appeals to the voters to "strengthen President Eisenhower's hand" and the President himself intervened with a letter widely circulated in the state urging the voters to return Maine to the GOP. If those who ride such august coattails are defeated then it stands to reason that the wearer of the coat is himself not invincible.

But this merely confirms a trend against the Eisenhower-GOP-Big Business administration noted immediately after the 1952 elections and culminating in the Democratic control of Congress after November, 1954. But trends are not inexorable; like the tides, they can shift, and Democratic leaders who become even slightly complacent could see the happy auguries of Maine reversed in November.

The labor movement, which is committed to a Democratic victory, can prevent such a reversal, however, if it convinces its chosen candidates to follow Sen. Lehman's sage advice and stick to "issues and principles as their primary concern," supporting civil rights and the people's interests without compromise.

WHERE ACTION COUNTS

ATTORNEY GENERAL Herbert Brownell has finally taken a stand on the desegregation issue—in Hoxie, Ark., where some 12 Negro children have been attending school with 1,000 white children for some time now. Brownell's reasons for filing a "friend of the court" brief in a suit for a permanent injunction against interference by racist groups in the affairs of the Hoxie school board are excellent. His representative, Henry Putzel, Jr., told the Federal Appellate Court in St. Louis that the Justice Department had an "obligation to insure respect for fundamental human rights." The Hoxie school board, he said among other things, should be "free from interference with the performance of its constitutional duties on desegregation." Good.

But isn't what's good for Hoxie, Ark., doubly good for what at present ails Clinton, Tenn., Sturgis, Ky., and Texarkana, Texas? For in these places there has occurred massive interference with the local authorities' performance of "constitutional duties."

Indeed, in Clinton, Tenn., Sheriff Glad Woodward, when that town was almost overwhelmed by the mob, called on President Eisenhower and the federal government for assistance in maintaining order. But the cries of the sheriff and the urgent necessity to protect the rights and lives of Negro school children and their parents did not move the President or Brownell.

The Justice Department policy, as pronounced by Putzel, sounds good. But it remains only good rhetoric unless it is applied in defense of the constitution and human rights at those points beset now by lawless mobs.

"INFLATION THREAT now is very real" reads the head over a New York Times piece on its financial page Sunday. This is typical of the admissions we are getting these days from those who usually sing pollyanna tunes to the capitalist system, especially as it is administered by the Eisenhower Administration.

The most obvious sign of this threat of inflation is a trend of rising prices, which is exactly what the Times story brings out. There is already much uneasiness among workers as they see a developing HCL trend beginning to eat into their standards as termites eat into a house. Unions, too, are beginning to reflect that uneasiness. The cost of living trend will figure in collective bargaining with greater emphasis.

The Times simply summarized some of the price increases announced since the steel industry started the ball rolling with an \$850. (6.25 percent) boost in the average price per ton of steel.

WHAT HAS STEEL to do with your pay envelope? General Electric boosted TV sets by \$10 to \$20 each following similar markups by its competitors. Philco hiked the price of refrigerators, ranges and freezers by from 2.25 to 6.75 percent, as did a whole chain of others in the field, including washing machine firms. Warner & Swasey, hiked machine tools by 8 percent, as did many others in the field. Hewitt-Robins & Co. raised the price of its assortment of heavy equipment products five to 10 percent. So the story goes for others whose products contain steel.

But the spiral has swung out far beyond metal products. The impetus brought a rise of 15 cents on a barrel of cement.

Breweries in Philadelphia raised beer prices by 12 cents a

case. A large chemical firm raised the price of liquid chlorine three percent. Another did the same on several other chemicals. Goodyear Tire hiked its products by from 2.5 to five percent. The grocery chains across the country raised coffee prices two to four cents a pound. Du Pont raised the price on Dacron fibre 10 cents a pound. And there are many more such examples.

THE TIMES says most of the price increases "have yet to show up in the cost of the consumer products" and informs us confidently "they will." The price of cars will go up about \$100 next model, we are told and meat prices are already rising.

What is the Eisenhower Administration doing about the situation? The government refuses to recognize the view and facts presented by the economists of the unions, especially of the steel union.

The latter, in its study, made public during the recent strike, showed that the monopoly-powered drive for ever higher profits was the main push for higher prices because the steel industry could have easily granted the demands of the workers and still make a far above-average profit.

The union showed that the steep rise in productivity, which

the industry refuses to share with the consumer and worker, more than covered the raises in wages the union had since pre-war days. That rule applies to a greater or lesser degree in most other industries.

THE GOVERNMENT, through the Federal Reserve Board, is proceeding on the basis of the view that the workers are getting too much to spend and consumer demand needs to be cut. In other words, the government seeks to turn valves in the economic machinery that would in effect draw off purchasing power—cut your real wages or other income without actually touching it nominally. The journals of capitalism have blossomed out with a frank admission of this government operation designed to cause a "tight money" situation, but at the same time they seek to sell the idea as being painful but good for you.

U.S. News & World Report is especially frank in its current issue. The magazine assures us that the "tight money" situation, of the hike in interest rates on money you may seek from a bank, finance or mortgage company, will continue for a long time. So now if you plan to buy a home, a farm, car or tractor, you may not be able to get the loan. If you do get it, (Continued on Page 7)

World of Labor

by George Morris



How Big Business 'Curbs' Inflation

TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark

Democracy Advances In Poland

THE POLISH trade unions recognize it's not enough to be right on questions affecting relations with Western unions but they must also put across their position effectively. We refer, of course, to the tremendous impact of the Polish trade union reply to the UAW.

It's going to be very hard for the UAW to dodge the issue of free exchange of union delegations. We think the letter from Detroit which appeared in our paper on this question played an important part in getting such welcome clarification of the issues by the Polish unions.

We're impressed also with the continuous and most significant progress being made by the Polish government and Polish Communists in throwing off old dogmatism and in liberalizing and democratizing their country. Capitalist press correspondents in Poland have had to concede that the Polish press exemplifies free discussion, fair news coverage and lively differences of opinion.

SYDNEY GRUSON writes from Warsaw in the N. Y. Times yesterday that the Polish press "by any standards . . . is a lively, interesting, bold and controversial press."

Although I can't read Polish I realized something new had happened in the Polish press some time ago merely by scanning the columns of Trybuna Ludu, central newspaper of the Polish Workers (Communist) Party. For years Trybuna Ludu as well as the newspapers of Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and even little Albania all imitated Pravda.

They did so even down to the place where theater programs were listed.

The front page left hand column was the place for the editorial. Instead of news on page one there were appeals for fulfilling the grain harvest or results of the plan in one or another factory. The back page was reserved for foreign news items. Party affairs articles appeared on page two. Theater programs were listed on the last column of page four. Sports items were occasionally mentioned on page four above the theater listing.

That's how Pravda did it and that's how the papers in Prague, Budapest, Bucharest, Warsaw, Tirana also did it.

BUT SOME TIME ago I picked up Trybuna Ludu and everything seemed changed in make-up. There were news agency stories, including foreign news items on page one. The editorial was missing from its accustomed "Pravda position." And all in all it looked different. Now it's apparent that the Polish press doesn't only look different, it is different, and reflects Polish newspaper traditions rather than imitating those of Russia.

I realized also from conversations with visiting Polish newspapermen some time ago how much ferment and change was taking place there. One young and highly intelligent Polish journalist visited with our family last year. We took him to Coney Island and told him how in summer time some people slept right on the beach. And he beamed on us and said, "oh yes, we know that and then

articles would appear in our press about how the homeless American working people have to sleep on the beaches. That kind of reporting has apparently disappeared from the Polish press.

THE CHANGES in Polish papers are only indicative of changes in all aspects of Polish life. Even more important is the change taking place in the role of parliament. Not only is there real, honest to goodness debate, dissent, controversy and solid work by legislative committees. But now there's a proposal to make parliamentary sessions last a good part of the year rather than convene for only a couple of weeks a year.

Polish Communists are working out a proper kind of relationship with Soviet Communists and the Soviet Union. Poland freed itself from the feudalism and reaction of its old regime through the defeat of Hitlerism by the Soviet Army. Polish security and its new boundaries rest on the solid foundation of Polish-Soviet friendship. This has become unbreakable because it rests on the principle of equality not on the interference of the Soviet Union in Polish internal affairs.

The Poles have shown that while maintaining this alliance with the Soviet Union they are adopting a posture in domestic and world affairs similar to that of Yugoslavia. Yugoslav Communists recently met with Polish Communists and the report (which I read in Pravda) shows that much more than a perfunctory exchange of experiences in building socialism took place. Among the features being taken over by the Poles is decentralization both in economic and political life.

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

A Look at the Rocky Graziano Film 'Somebody Up Their Likes Me'

'Somebody Up Their Likes Me,' MGM film directed by Robert Wise from a screenplay by Ernest Lehman, based on Rocky Graziano's own story of his life. Now making the rounds of the neighborhood movie houses.

The film—a Horatio Alger success story shows Rocky learning how to use his fists as a cocky, young teenager in the slums of the lower East Side in the 30s.

He was part of a gang of toughs who robbed cars of their tires in broad daylight, stole radios from open windows by lowering a rope with a big hook at the end of it, hijacked trucks of their valuables, punched the face of those who stood in their way, including members of other youth gangs whom they fought with knives as well as with fists.

Inevitably, in a society that has no real program for young people living in poverty row, Rocky had no trouble in passing the entrance exams first of a detention home, then reform school, finally prison. "I was in the can for six years out of ten," he said. And when he got out in 1942, there waiting for him outside the gates were two of Uncle Sam's men who grabbed him for the army.

This to Rocky was like being in prison all over again and so one day he went AWOL after knocking out the commanding officer. His punishment was far more severe than that meted out to the drunken marine sergeant who led several of his men to their death in a forced march through a swamp at night. Rocky was dishonorably discharged and sentenced to a year of hard labor at Leavenworth's Disciplinary Barracks. It was during that year that Rocky made up his mind to become a professional fighter.

THE MOVIE goes on to show Rocky's sensational rise as a boxer and his growth as a decent human being.

It winds up with one of the bloodiest ring battles I have ever seen in the movies—the one in which Rocky won the middleweight championship from Tony Zale. It was so bloody I had to turn my head away several times.

Though the film has its share of cruelty, violence and cynicism, I found myself absorbed in Rocky's climb out of the abyss.

Paul Newman, an experienced stage actor, was a wise choice for the role of Rocky. Anyone who has seen the ex-champ in the ring and later on TV will note his resemblance to the boxer and be impressed with his ability to imitate to perfection Rocky's speech mannerisms and his walk.

Outstanding are the scenes in which Rocky rejects a bribe to throw a fight, and refuses to inform on former buddies.

In the beginning of the picture there's a remarkable shot of Rocky as a boy running from the cops and when he turns around it is Rocky grown up ten years later.

Pier Angeli moved me deeply as Rocky's sensitive young wife who was such an important part of his growth.

The tragedy of Rocky's home life was expressed with power by Eileen Heckart and Harold J. Stone as Rocky's parents. As a teenage member of a street gang Rocky's social philosophy was "grab anything that isn't nailed down and beat up anyone who stands in your way!"

The great defect of the movie is that it has no social criticism and no social philosophy to speak of. At no point is there the slightest suggestion that juvenile delinquency is connected with slum environment and social neglect.

Rocky is held solely responsible for his sins when he was a squalid nothing, but society seemingly is prepared to take the lion's share of the credit when he becomes the champ, forgetting that for every Rocky that attains the heights there's ten thousand who never get the chance to show their stuff.



ROCKY GRAZIANO
(in person)

Poem to Bertolt Brecht 1898-1956

By RICHARD DAVIDSON

There was the usual silence for a moment,
For the flashing of a second
Following in the midst of "Love Me Baby on a
Forty-Second Street Roof" the announcer's
voice simply and without drums or trumpets
read the news that he was dead.
It was simple, as I said.
The radio sputtered. A short pause followed.
The commercial on extra-smooth cigarettes went
pouring undisturbed through singing tubes.
His death was simply said.

He spent his years writing plays and poems.
(He was widely known in Europe. Just being
discovered over here, I heard a commentator
recently say.)

He spent his years writing plays and poems
On the people who walked his streets.
And the men who dreamed of a better earth.
He saw the decay of rotting bushes and smelled
the fires of fear and doubt and wrote it down.
He poked fun at the fat boot and bled for the
empty cup.

(Remember now a street in Germany.
Remember how the bands played a broken tune.
And the tanks swarmed down the boulevard.
And the steel guns pointed and birds lost their
song.)

In the smells of beer across the tables, the pacts
held on flimsy paper.
The man with the funny mustache making a
speech and the long boom of the cartels
spitting in the night.

Remember the comic character who suddenly
was not comic.

The camps that were not comic.
The ripped beard of the ancient Rabbi became
a cartoon for Munich streets.

And the playwright wrote in the cellars where
candles lit the long, grey walls.
And the playwright left his native land in secret.
Before the hard knock and the quick fist.

He left but he was not silent.
In other countries his pen talked.)

He spent his years writing of the hopes of those
not dead.

Of those not quite dead.
Of those who rose out of their beds in the grimy
black,

Rode the buses to the crowded factories.
Wore their gloves of sweat and pushed the levers
of great machines.

He spent his years writing of the spark that was
in these shadows, the spark that was not
quite dead.

And those who sat on pincushions of comfort,
Whose chairs around the table carefully
covering the blood of the not quite dead
Felt his sting.

And felt his sword.
And his sword was a song.
And his sword was a poem.

(Remember the hunger marches.
The cement shadows on a Berlin Street.
"Feed our bellies, then preach morality," he
wrote.

And in two by fours where heat was kept out
by the broken window,
In closets where hangers were bare,
In the silence of a baby's cry at night
They read his words of justice.

Remember now the small man with the mustache
who yelled in the great square.
Remember the playwright wrote a song
And tried to warn a world.

Remember the turning of a Berlin summer.
And the slow beginning of winter.

The drums of December sounding . . .
A chant sounding . . .)

He spent his years, some of them in the darkness
of exile.

He spent his years watching fires glow in a
teutonic sky

And he wrote the fires down.

And they carried his books to the fire—
The uniform with the fancy clubs

The uniform that bled the Jewish child.
The uniform that arrested one more editor.

The uniform that closed the heavy door and
stopped the strike and had the strikers shot.

He spent his years writing of this,
Writing of the danger that came and came,

Writing a private life, made public, of a race
declared by their leaders as master.

And in his heart the cry of his people never stilled,
And in his eyes the pain of a decade would never
forget,

And in his hands always the flesh of quiet streets
would remain and butchers who worked for
their living and children who once knew the
Rhine when it laughed.

And now the flag of his land spilled in a rotten
glory.

The guns sounded and the roar of iron crosses
painted on trucks shot back at the stars.

(Remember the sky over Rotterdam, the great
push over the naked grass.

Remember the bodies whose memories died in
pits, whose dreams crashed into high, steel
wires.

Remember the small professor who declared one
day, "Germany should be at peace," and the
next month he was returned with the nerve
missing and the eye open and blind.

And the nurse in Stuttgart who was caught one
evening reading one of his plays and was
killed.

And he wrote this down.

In anger at his country he wrote this down.

In love for his people he wrote this down.

In the fight for a free world he wrote this down.

And his sword was a song.

And his sword was a poem.)

He spent his years, some of them, in exile.

And then it was over.

And the torn flag of hate that flew over his beloved
cities was lowered and the people slowly,
ever so slowly, came home.

The roads broken now, concrete destroyed.
The lines of the homeless blacking the sky in a
never ending funeral.

Was it only a decade or two? Or was the war
made out of a thousand other wars?

There would be questions.

He would try to answer them in his work,
He would try to gain the answers,

To help tie the dead heart of his country into a
living child of peace.

And his faith was a song.

And his belief was a poem.

Bertolt Brecht, poet, who did not run away
as did frightened men who pushed frightened
pencils.

Or traitors to their own bone; who sold out the
liberty of their art and the liberty of their
people to stand against a cold and forgotten
wall.

Brecht, who knew the smell of skin, sweating and
strong

Whose hand touched on the dream tips of his
people's lives.

Bertolt Brecht, whose laughter was a weapon,
Whose truth was a song,

Whose life was a poem for free and living men.

Voynich's 'Gadfly' Filmed in USSR

Opens at Cameo

The Cameo's new film opening on Saturday is "The Gadfly," based on the widely read novel of the Italian Mazzini-Caribaldi movement in 1848 written by E. L. Voynich, Englishwoman now in her 90s and residing in New York.

"The Gadfly" was made in the Soviet Union by A. Feinzhimmer and has a new musical score by Shostakovich. It is released with English titles by Artkino.

TV NOTES

Jackie Gleason in

'Dial J for Janitor'

On CBS Saturday

Jackie Gleason's "Honeymooners," featuring Art Carney, Audrey Meadows and Joyce Randolph, will present "Dial J for Janitor" on Saturday, Sept. 15 (CBS-TV 8:00-8:30 p.m.)

In this episode which has never been shown before, Ralph

(Gleason) finds that the shoe is on the other foot when he takes over the janitor's job in his building.

Maurice Evans will star in at last two of the "Hallmark Hall of Fame" 90-minute live color shows on NBC. He will be in Shaw's "Man and Superman" on Nov. 25. His second effort will be announced later.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

GARMENT WORKERS Open Forum on the 1956 Elections. Speaker: George Blake Charney. Tonight Wed., 6:45 p.m. Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St. Ausp.: Garment Freedom of Press Comm.

Coming

FIRST BIG DANCE by Seamen's Defense Committee, Sat. Sept. 22, at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St. Adm. \$1.50.

Sunday, Sept. 23
LABOR PRESS
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BOOKS

Useful Volume on Science
In Revolutionary America

"THE PURSUIT OF SCIENCE IN REVOLUTIONARY AMERICA," by Brooke Hindle, Univ. of North Carolina Press, \$7.50.

Dr. Hindle, a professor at New York University, has produced a splendid and original study of developments in the natural sciences in our country from colonial days through the adoption of the Constitution. Botany, astronomy, physics and medicine were the areas most thoroughly investigated by American scientists; Professor Hindle, by tracing the advances made in each and relating them to the social and political scene, has made a signal contribution to American historical literature.

This book is especially strong in demonstrating inter-Atlantic cultural ties while simultaneously showing the relationship between

the growth of an American national consciousness and the development of science here. The political and patriotic sources of the pursuit of science have rarely been demonstrated more clearly; at the same time the connection between the Enlightenment and the American Revolution is illuminated in a new and direct way. It is interesting to see that political radicalism, in Europe and in America, generally characterized the scientific innovators.

The volume is based very largely upon contemporaneous sources, much of it hitherto unpublished. So few have been other studies in this important area that it is rather surprising to find Dirk J. Struik's useful "Yankee Science in the Making" (published by Little, Brown in 1948) go unmentioned.

HERBERT APTHEKER.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE

Yehudi Menuhin
Visits Budapest

BUDAPEST. — Yehudi Menuhin, one of the greatest living violinists, was a guest of the Hungarian capital recently. He had last visited Budapest eight years ago, and the Hungarian public gave him an ovation when he appeared on the platform of the Erkel Theatre.

The two concerts given by the artist were introduced by Mozart's Divertimento in D-major, followed by Mozart's Violin Concerto in A-major, and Beethoven's Violin Concerto in D-major.

Hungarian critics were unanimous in stating that Menuhin's playing had acquired greater maturity; his earlier, harmonious rendition had gained an undertone of impassioned quest for truth, his style had become more romantic; and he displayed a more personal touch in his melodic line.

During his career, Yehudi Menuhin has had numerous bonds with Hungary's musical culture, its great men and institutions. He took advantage of his stay here to visit the Ferenc Liszt Academy of Music, and to revive his friendship with the greatest living Hungarian composer, Zoltan Kodaly, and with Aladar Racz, the famous master of the cymbalum.

His personal friendship and artistic ties with Bela Bartok were however of special interest to Hungarians.

At the press conference arranged for him, Menuhin modestly declined any thanks for his role in popularizing Bartok's works.

"You need not thank me," he said, "I am the one to be grateful to Bartok's genius. I regard him as the greatest modern composer. In my eyes he is a giant."

"I know, I am considered by millions of people everywhere in the world to be one of the most privileged and happiest men of our era. And there is no denying it. Life has dealt me but one irreparable blow: the death of Bela

Bartok. But that outweighs all the rest that I have been spared. During the last two years of his life, I spent my time almost exclusively in his company. There was no musical or personal problem I would not have discussed with him. I meant to play the wonderful solo sonata, which he composed for me, in his lifetime, but his tragic death induced me to yield his spiritual heritage to Hungary, which at the time was still bleeding from the wounds without number inflicted by fascism. I have played the solo sonata since then in all corners of the world, with the growing conviction that Bartok, who has imbued the classical forms with the most modern content, walked with his feet on the ground and his head among the clouds."

"It was the greatness of Bartok that made me realize that the world's musical axis revolved along the Danube, and that, as regards power, beauty and originality, it was centered in Hungary. It is here that Zoltan Kodaly and Leo Weiner are still living. And what excellent orchestras and conductors you have! What a pity we know so little about the new, the young generation! After such a long, forced interval, it would be high time for us to get to know them and to make them known."

Menuhin is the father of four children. In a few years he expects



YEHUDI MENUHIN

Today's Best
Bets on TV,
Movies, Theatre

TV

Baseball: Dodgers vs. Milwaukee (11) 1:25 p.m.
Giants-Cincinnati (11) 1:25
Disneyland (7) 7:30

Million Dollar Movie—Room Service with the Marx Bros. (9) 7:30 and 10

Press Conference (4) 8
Ray Milland Show (5) 8:30

Dunne (7) 8:30

Play: Shadow of Evil—drama about corrupt politicians (4) 9 to 10
Welterweight Championship Bout (7) 10. Johnny Saxton vs. Carmen Basilio

Twenty One—Quiz Show (4) 10:30 to 11. Premiere

Movie: The Well (2) 12:45

RADIO

Baseball: Dodgers vs. Milwaukee WMGM 1:25

Giants-Cincinnati WMCA 1:25

Stan Lomax sports WOR 6:45

Edward Morgan WABC 7

Bob and Ray WOR 7:20

Masters of Mystery WABC 7:30

Edward Murrow WGBS 7:45

Excerpts from broadcasts of the past WRCA 8:30

Pick the Winner: Averell Harriman debates Sen. Knowland WGBS 8:30

Yankees-Kansas City WINS 9:55

Welterweight championship bout WABC 10:05. See TV above

MOVIES

Somebody Up There Loves Me and UFO, Loew's Sheridan, Commodore, Delaney, Victoria, others.

War and Peace, Capitol

La Strada, 52nd St. Translux

Moby Dick, Sutton and Criterion

Secrets of the Reef, Baronet

Oklahoma, Rivoli

Private's Progress (English), Guild

50th

Bus Stop, Roxy

Heroes of Shipka, New Cameo

Simon and Laura, 8th St. Playhouse, Symphony

Riffifi, Fine Arts

DRAMA

Saint Joan, Phoenix Theatre

My Fair Lady, Hellinger Theatre

Chekhov's Uncle Vanya, 4th St.

Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys

Diary of Anne Frank, Cort Theatre

No Time For Sergeants, Alvin

Book Note

Oxford University Press will begin publication on Sept. 27 of a series of quality paperback editions to be known as Galaxy Books. The first three titles to appear will be: "The Idea of History" by R. G. Collingwood, "The Odyssey of Homer" translated by T. E. Shaw (Lawrence of Arabia), and "White Collar" by C. Wright Mills. Galaxy Books will be printed either from the plates of the original edition, or by offset from the hardbound book. Thus, they will not be exactly uniform in format. Type pages will not be reduced from the original, so the type will be larger than in many paperback books. All Galaxy Books will be printed on quality paper and will have sewn bindings for greater durability.

The present plan is to issue three new titles each season, all chosen from Oxford University Press's own extensive back list. The series will be numbered, with the Collingwood issued as "GB1," Shaw as "GB2," and Mills as "GB3." The prices of Galaxy Books will vary with the length of the volumes. The Collingwood and Mills books will be \$1.75 each, the Shaw, \$1.50.

to send his youngest son, the musical hope of the family, to study—as he put it—"in the best music school of the world," the Budapest Academy of Music.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

ENGLISH BICYCLE, with 3 speed gears, hand brakes, pump and tourist bag. SPEC. \$39.95 Standard Brand Dist., 145 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) One hour free parking or two tokens.

MOVING AND STORAGE

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Vern Sneider, author of the novel, "The Teahouse of the August Moon" (not the play), wrote the story which is the basis for the script that will inaugurate the new season for "20th Century-Fox Hour" on CBS Sept. 19. "Child of the Regiment" is the play's title.

Integration

(Continued from Page 1)

gis High School today unescorted by police or National Guardsmen for the first time, but racist residents of this West Kentucky mining area have not given up their fight against integration.

In place of the mob action which kept the Negro pupils out of the school last week and brought state police and National Guard troops into Sturgis, segregationists moved today to impeach Gov. A. B. Chandler for calling in the troops.

A resolution calling for Chandler's impeachment was acclaimed by a crowd of 4,000 people that overflowed the Union County Courthouse at Morganfield last night. White Citizens Council chairman Wright W. Waller, Jr., proposed the impeachment resolution.

It appeared the demand would be stymied, however, since under Kentucky law impeachment is a function of the General Assembly, which won't meet again until January, 1958, unless Chandler himself calls it into special session.

At Clay elementary school, a Negro mother decided to send her two children to Rosenwald School, a Negro school at Providence, Ky.

The Rev. Frank Griffin, pastor of the Mount Pisgah Baptist Church, Wheatcroft, Ky., drove Mrs. James Gordon and her two children to Providence.

Mrs. Gordon told a reporter, "I just couldn't leave my children on the streets here any longer. It just wasn't safe any more. I had to keep my eye on them all the time."

A crowd of some 150 white residents had gathered at Clay again today.

Wire to Ike Asks
Action in Texas

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 11.—U. Simpson Tate, an NAACP attorney, has sent telegrams to President Eisenhower and Gov. Allan Shivers, asking for protection for Negroes attempting to enter Texarkana Junior College. He charged that one of two Negroes who tried to enter the college yesterday was "assaulted by one or more of the mob."

He cited a court order by District Judge Joe W. Sheehy directing the Texarkana College to admit qualified Negro applicants.

U.S. Appeals Court
Hears Hoxie Case

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—The U.S. Court of Appeals yesterday took under submission an appeal from an injunction prohibiting interference with racial integration of the Hoxie, Ark., public schools.

A government attorney, Henry Putzel, Jr., told the three-judge court the Supreme Court's order applied to all sections of the nation and "to doubt the soundness of the school board's position is to doubt the validity of the Constitution itself."

Putzel said the board members may be entitled to damages on the basis of earlier court decisions in litigation involving racial discrimination.

The injunction under appeal was issued against Herbert Brewer, head of the White Citizens Council of Arkansas, to prevent Brewer, his associates and the council from interfering with the school board in carrying out the Supreme Court mandate.

Bill Penix, Jonesboro, Ark., attorney representing the school board, said outside agitators "threatened a reign of terror so parents would not send their children to school."

He said the injunction had brought peace to Hoxie and that the school there had been on an integrated basis for the last 13 months.

The Department of Justice filed a brief with the court in support of the school board. The State of Georgia filed a brief supporting the segregationists.

No one appeared at the hearing,

IKE

(Continued from Page 1)

He said he is greatly disappointed, as was Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, in the rejection by Egyptian Premier Nasser of the 18-nation proposal for peaceful settlement of the Suez crisis. He promised that this government would give earnest study to any substantive proposal made by Nasser, but that so far Nasser had done nothing more than propose an international conference.

He rejected American participation in any aggression against Egypt. He also rejected any use of force in the crisis—except as a last resort and if Egypt committed aggression. He said the U. S. has been and continues to be dedicated to a peaceful solution of the Suez controversy.

The question of force came up when a reporter asked the President whether the U. S. would back Britain and France if they "eventually" resorted to force.

The U. S., said the President, will never go to war while he is President, unless Congress approves. He made one exception:

An unwarranted attack on the U.S. Later, when a reporter asked whether Congress would be called into special session if the Suez crisis deepens, he said he would not attempt to answer that question.

He said he has not yet considered a specific name as a possible successor to retiring Supreme Court Justice Sherman Minton, but he said he still generally favors the idea of selecting a judge from a lower Federal bench, if such a judge is fitted for the high court by reasons of age, record, reputation and his standing and recognition with his colleagues and the American Bar Association.

Eisenhower was told that Stevenson had expressed concern that the economy was too dependent on consumer credit. He was asked for his views.

The President replied that consumer credit has gone up some, but that it was not out of line in relation to the whole economy. He said it was amusing to see some people try to account for the prosperity they claim does not exist.

MORRIS

(Continued from Page 5)

you must pay six percent interest instead of 4.5 or five percent. This has already contributed to a drop in home and car purchases and we are told the worst effects are still to be felt.

Car manufacturers and builders are already screaming. And because of the drop in home construction (18 percent from last year) lumber firms are already curtailing production to keep up the high prices of their products. And the companies producing home equipment and fixtures will be doing the same.

So we have vicious circle, as the policy of the capitalist economists is working out. To keep the economy "healthy," we are told, inflation must be curbed by a restraint on mass purchasing power; by restraint of that purchasing power through limitation on credit, some of the major segments of the economy are undermined with the possibility of mass unemployment elsewhere, as in auto now.

In short, the big business governments' way to "solve" the problem is by putting the burden on the shoulders of the workers, farmers and other small-income people, and all "good Americans" are expected to accept the remedy because it is "for their own good."

however, to argue in support of the briefs filed by the segregationists or Georgia.

At Texarkana, Tex., where two Negro youths were kept away from Texarkana Junior College yesterday by a crowd around the school, another group of about 200 persons gathered today. But no Negroes showed up to attend early classes.

PARTY VOICE

No. 5

Discussion
Bulletin

Now Ready!

NEW YORK STATE
COMMUNIST PARTY

101 West 16 Street
New York, N. Y.

Tenn. State Coach Who Gave 6 Girls To Olympic Team Says More on Way!

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 11.—Ed Temple, a Negro coach with an eye for track talent, has a team with a string of victories that is likely to stretch from here to Melbourne, Australia.

Temple, whose Tennessee State A&I University women's track team just doesn't lose a meet, coached six of his girls to places on the 17-member U. S. Olympic team.

A&I, a school of about 3,000 fielded its first team only nine years ago.

Temple pins the team's phenomenal success on two things: Specialization and the old maxim, "Start 'em young and teach 'em the fundamentals."

The Tennessee State team took the national AAU outdoor championship two straight years and the indoor this year, yet entered only two of its squad in field events such as the shot put,

and discuss and javelin throwing.

"I believe we should specialize in something we know something about," Temple said, "and that's sprinting and broad jumping."

"I prefer to find high school girls in about the 10th or 11th grade," Temple said, "and run them in the summer using my older girls to help me teach them fundamentals and my system."

Temple apparently knows talent when he sees it. Take, for instance, Isabelle Daniels, a 19-year-old sprinter from Georgia.

"She was a long shot," Temple said. "She was placing fifth in the 100 and 50 yard dashes at the Tuskegee Relays when I spotted her. She looked strong but lacked form."

But now, after two years under Temple's tutelage, Miss Daniels can keep right alongside teammate Mae Faggs, three-time Olympic team member.

Temple, a one-man coaching staff, even with his teaching and regular coaching duties, does about as much recruiting as a football coach.

He is limited in what he can offer a potential trackster in the way of a scholarship. He is allowed only eight "work aids." There are no athletic scholarships at all but some "work aids" are awarded whereby students are aided financially by working two hours daily around the school.

Sport fans will be hearing from Tennessee State for some time judging by the backlog of sensational teen-agers Temple has such as 14-year-old Jessie Smith and 16-year-old Martha Hudson.

"You're going to be hearing from some of these girls by the time the 1960 Olympics roll around," Temple said.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Sports Variety Day . . .

THE LOUISIANA WEEKLY, Negro paper published in New Orleans, is paying quite a bit of attention to the diatribe by Bill Keefe of the New Orleans Times Picayune, sports writer who blamed Jackie Robinson for the Louisiana racist sports law. On page one of a recent edition we have received, we note they run, in the interests of fairness, Keefe's "answer" to Robinson, in which the columnist does a bit of backtracking while sticking to his main bias. On the same page one it runs the sizzling blast at Keefe by sports columnist Dave Egan of the Boston Globe, and also a post-game Brooklyn Dodger clubhouse picture showing Clem Labine and Carl Erskine enthusiastically hugging teammate Jackie after the "old pro" inspired the team to a key victory. The caption calls Keefe's attention to the picture. Inside, sports columnist Jim Hall notes that Keefe persists in blaming Robinson for "the wide breach between Negroes and whites." Hall sets Keefe straight. "After ten years of insults after insults, Jackie along with other Negro players have closed a portion of that breach. The integrated major league teams today proves this point." As for Keefe's charge that Jackie is "insolent and antagonistic," Hall says "this corner has another word for it, 'guts.' Jackie has guts. He's man enough to speak against the injustices of the South and he doesn't bite his tongue."

Carmen Basilio to win back the welter crown from Johnny Saxton in what could be a furious TV fight tonight from Syracuse.

If the Cincinnati Reds don't win the pennant it won't be the first time a team setting a home run record didn't make it. The Giants of 1948 set the major league mark at 221, but the slow, ponderous club finished no better than fourth. Not that home runs hurt. The Dodgers of 1953 led their league handsomely with a terrific 208 homers, and also won the pennant, the difference being they had speed and defense to go along with the big punch.

But while we're on the Reds, whether they finish first, second or third it will be the very first time in the first division gravy for such vets as Ted Kluszewski, a nine-year man; seven-year men Bell, Klippstein and Jeffcoat, and six-year man McMillan.

EVERYBODY KNOWS that some of the southern football foundries run more wide open than those of other sections, but the story of star prospect Claude King still has them blinking. A sensational high school back from Vicksburg, Claude turned up the first day of "open season" on graduating talent at the U. of Mississippi campus, where he signed a scholarship grant which included a summer job at \$1.20 an hour. Before that, it turns out, he has sworn allegiance to Georgia Tech, LSU, Mississippi State, the U. of Washington and Houston. Ol' Miss thought it had him locked up, but all of a sudden young King was making \$150 a week "helping take care of" two private planes of Houston oil millionaire Hugh Cullen. The Miss. coach howled that this threatened relations between the two schools and last week Claude suddenly deserted the home of a Houston assistant coach to travel to Oxford with a Mississippi alumnus. Now his mother says he may go back to Houston after all. Let's call in the U.N., fellows.

Two of the funnier yarns lately—Cub bonus kid pitcher Don Kaiser going to see "Oklahoma" and stalking out in disappointment after five minutes. He thought a picture with the name Oklahoma had to be about the football team of the same name. And Preacher Roe telling some admiring fans at his country store when he knew he was about washed up. It was at a game at St. Louis, Preach related, and he was pitching to Stan Musial. A fast ball slipped out of his control and went toward Musial's head. "When I had time to holler 'Look Out' three times," the doleful Preach related, "I knew I was through."

Speaking of Cub bonus rookies, exceptionally promising Moe Dombrowsky, born in Poland, is only the second big leaguer now going who was born in Europe, the other being the veteran Elmer Valo of Czechoslovakia and Philadelphia.

HOW WOULD a position by position comparison of the three National League contenders wind up? Well, conceding from the start that such comparisons are largely meaningless, since the commanding margin of one player over another is more important than a couple of the theoretical wafer thin edges, and pitching is hard to tab—here's the way it would go. Remember, on this year's performance: First base—Kluszewski, Adcock, Hodges. Second base—Gilliam, Temple, O'Connell. Third base—Robinson, Mathews, Jablinski. Shortstop—McMillan, Reese, Logan. Left field—Frank Robinson, Amoroso, Thomson. Center field—Snider, Bell, Bruton. Right field—Aaron, Furillo, Post. Catcher—Bailey, Campanella, Crandall. Pitching staff as a whole—Milwaukee, Brooklyn, Cincinnati. Top pitcher—Newcombe. Top relief pitching—Brooklyn. Top reserves—Brooklyn. Draw your own dubious conclusions from the totals. Chief argument bait in the picks—Gilliam over Temple, close. Robinson over Mathews, the young Brave has more power but Robby has him on the averages and the incalculables (stolen bases are calculable). McMillan over Reese, close.

Anyhow, Milwaukee is printing Series tickets and will put them on sale Monday. Souvenirs?

On Dodger strength—when they opened last night—infielders Neal, Fernandez and Jackson were on the bench. It is a fair statement that this trio would be the regular three-fourths of an infield, immediately, for Kansas City, Baltimore and Boston of the American League, for Washington except possibly Ed Yost would hold third base, for Detroit at second and third, around Kuenn.

There is usually a pretty well formed "standard" early All American backfield by this stage of the approaching season. You'll probably find most of them with Paul Hornung of Notre Dame, Jim Swink of TCU, Tommy McDonald of Oklahoma and Clarence Peaks of Michigan State. Our own "outsiders" at this stage, Jimmy Brown of Syracuse, Walt Kowalczyk of Michigan State.

Thanks to MMM for \$20 to the paper.

Daily Worker

SPORTS

New York, Wednesday, September 12, 1956

Floyd Hand Okay, Starts Training For Title Bout

Julius Helfand, Chairman of the New York State Athletic Commission, announced yesterday that a group of doctors have found that Floyd Patterson's fractured right hand

See Saxton, Basilio Even

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 11.—New York's Johnny Saxton attempts the first defense of his recaptured welterweight crown Wednesday night against raw-boned Carmen Basilio, fiery ex-onion farmer from nearby Chittenango, N. Y., in a return fight that seems to have "everything."

This second encounter between champion Johnny and ex-champion Carmen, a popular ring veteran, shapes up as the richest and most puzzling fight ever staged in central New York State.

Because of the controversy over Basilio's loss of the 147-pound title to Saxton at Chicago Stadium and the disagreement among experts as to the outcome of their repeat here betting is heavy and close, and a sellout record gate for the area is expected.

Basilio, 29, is a wafer-thin favorite at 11-10; but Saxton, 26, could become a slight favorite before fight time, 10 p.m. if his strong support continues. The fight will be televised.

Rocky Reveals . . .

Rocky Marciano says that he fought throughout nearly his entire career with a ruptured spinal disc and an arthritic right elbow. In the first of a series of six articles written for the Saturday Evening Post, Marciano says "I've had a ruptured disc in my back since 1949" and "I've had an arthritic right elbow ever since 1951, just before the Joe Louis fight."

has "healed perfectly" and he can begin training for a heavyweight title bout with Archie Moore.

The International Boxing Club immediately announced it would begin negotiations with the managers of Patterson and Moore to pick a site and date for the bout to decide a successor to the crown left vacant when Rocky Marciano retired.

"Patterson's hand has healed perfectly," Helfand said. "He can go into training immediately and could fight within about four weeks."

Cus. D'Amato, Patterson's manager, said he wanted the fight to be held in New York. Which would be OK with Archie. The fight will probably take place in November in Madison Square Garden.

School Gridder Critical

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 11.—George Jackson, 17, of Lawnside, near here, was listed in "very serious" condition at Cooper Hospital today with head injuries suffered in football practice at Haddon Heights High School.

STANDINGS

(Not including yesterday's game)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	G. B.
Milwaukee	93	54	—
BROOKLYN	82	55	1
Cincinnati	80	57	3
St. Louis	68	68	14½
Philadelphia	63	72	19
Pittsburgh	60	78	23½
NEW YORK	56	80	26½
Chicago	54	82	28½

GAMES TODAY
Milwaukee at Brooklyn 1:30 p.m.
Cincinnati at N.Y. 1:30 p.m.
Chicago at Pittsburgh, night

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	G. B.
NEW YORK	88	49	—
Cleveland	76	59	11
Chicago	76	59	11
Boston	75	61	12½
Detroit	69	67	18½
Baltimore	59	77	28½
Washington	57	79	30½
Kansas City	43	92	44

GAMES TODAY
N. Y. at Kansas City, night
Baltimore at Cleveland, night
Boston at Chicago
Washington at Detroit

Same Series Prices

Basic prices for World Series tickets will be the same as last year including federal taxes, \$10 for a box seat, \$7 for a reserved seat, \$2 for a bleacher seat and \$4 for standing room.

Because of a five percent city tax, ticket prices for games at New York or Brooklyn, would be \$10.50, \$7.35, \$2.10 and \$4.20.

FRANK R. TIES IT

The 38th home run by Cincinnati's sensational rookie-of-the-year Frank Robinson yesterday at the Polo Grounds tied the major league record for a rookie which had stood for 26 years.

Good Will 5 In Paris

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The Seattle Buchanan Bakers, the American AAU basketball champions, had their first training here before starting an extensive tour of Europe.

The 12 players who won the AAU crown last spring were the guests of the Paris University Club (PUC) at the Charlety Stadium. They will play their opening match against the Paris Club in Orleans tomorrow night.

On Sept. 20 they play the Army in Paris. On Sept. 23 and 24 they play Poland in Farsaw, Sept. 27 Czechoslovakia in Prague, Sept. 28, a local team in Berne and Sept. 30 against locals in Bratislava.

Then they play two games in Italy in Milan and Bologna. From Oct. 7-9 two games in Barcelona against a Spanish team and the Catalugna All Stars team.

Joe Cipriano who will play but will also act as manager said "we should beat all these European teams but it will give them an interesting point of view on their strength before the Olympics since we have not been selected on the American team although we were close to being on it."